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Lookout, Volume 7, Number 4, October 1902

A. W. Manchester

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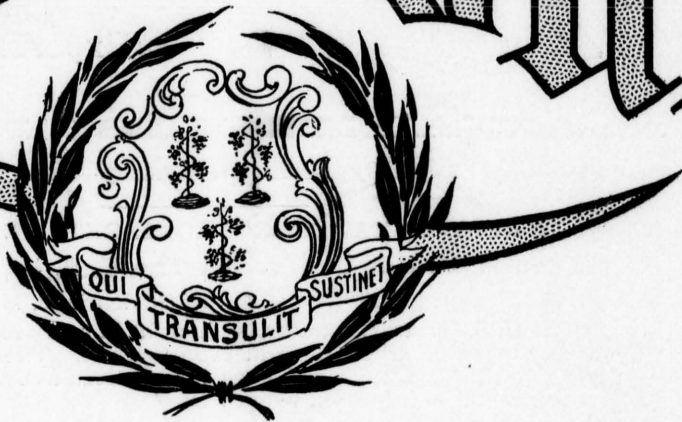
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C. A. C.

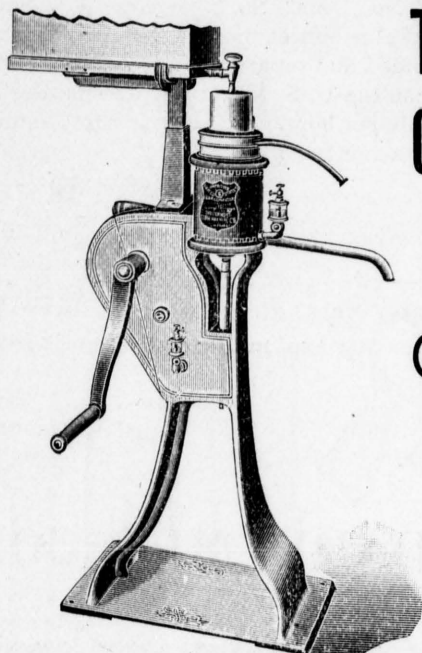
Book Unit



OCTOBER

1900

RIGHT AT THE TOP STAND



The Improved U. S. Cream Separators.

**AWARDED
GOLD MEDAL**

AT

**Paris International
Exposition of 1900.**

AWARDED FIRST PLACE.

By Users the Country Over.

READ WHAT ONE PROMINENT ONE SAYS:

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Proprietor Maple Wood Farm.

SOME OF THEIR POINTS OF SUPERIORITY ARE

Thoroughness of Separation.

Large capacity according to price.

Durability—saving of repair bills.

Saving of time and labor.

Write for our latest illustrated catalogues containing much useful information and many testimonials from pleased users.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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CLIFTON PARK, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1899.

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MOSELEY & STODDARD MFG CO.,
RUTLAND, VERMONT.



THE FOLLOWING BREEDS ARE FOR SALE.

Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, White Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Black Minorcas,
White Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, White Pekin Ducks.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

Address, POULTRY DEPARTMENT,

THE CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, STORRS, CONN.

C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

OCTOBER, 1900.

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C. A. C. LOOKOUT.

VOL. 6.

STORRS, CONN., OCTOBER, 1900.

No. 4.

Published monthly during the college year, by the Students of Connecticut Agricultural College. The students and alumni are requested to contribute articles.

Subscribers upon changing their address or upon failure to receive their paper regularly are requested to notify the Business Manager.

The LOOKOUT will be sent to all subscribers until its discontinuance is ordered and arrears are paid.

BOARD OF EDITORS.

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M. E. PIERPONT, '03, Exchanges.

Entered as second class mail matter at the Storrs Post Office May 11, 1896.

This year our college opened with many changes in its schedule, rules, etc. Of course the new rule of instructional labor, instead of the old system of three hours per day of paid compulsory labor, made several changes necessary. These changes make it harder for a student to work his way, but much more practical instruction can be given by the various departments.

There ought to be more rivalry for positions on the "Board of Editors."

How to call out this rivalry is what has puzzled the "Board" for several years.

A rule made for this purpose was passed last year, and we would like to remind the old students and say to the new ones, that at least one piece of writing every term is expected from each student trying for a position. Enthusiasts need not limit themselves to one article, for both quantity and quality will be considered by the staff.

Any kind of article will be fairly considered. Editorial notes, college notes, alumni notes, athletic notes, or notes intended for any departments, as well

as essays, stories, poems, etc., will be gratefully accepted.

We hope from now on that the seven positions open for students will be hotly contested for.

We are pleased to notice the growing interest that the alumni are taking in our paper. This is what we want, and all we can say is, "It is a good thing; help it along."

This fall everything is favorable for a good football team, except our finances. Owing to the large amount of

equipment that the management found it necessary to get, the money in the treasury is very low.

The team has started the season well by winning two decisive victories, and now all they need to carry the season to a successful finish is the support of every one connected with the college.

The students, alumni, faculty and friends are the people to whom we look for this support.

The Athletic Association needs money and deserves it; so let everybody come to time and do his share toward making our team the best of its kind sent out by C. A. C.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'88. C. H. Savage and wife visited friends in New York recently.

'88. Prof. C. A. Wheeler has been teaching surveying to the junior class in the scientific course at Yale for three weeks before taking up his work at the college.

'92. Seth H. Buell has entered the Yale Divinity School.

'92. A. W. Fenn has been nominated for assessor by the Republicans of the Town of Plymouth.

'93. M. Frisbee made us a short call recently.

'93. W. A. Warren has set up the college exhibits, and judged the fruit at some of the neighboring fairs this fall.

'95. G. R. Hall of Hartford has been very seriously ill with appendicitis, but is now improving.

'97. F. F. Bushnell spent a few days with Dr. Mayo in the middle of September.

'99. A. C. Gilbert's address, Mt. Hermon, Mass.

'98. D. J. Burgess has recently been very sick with typhus fever

'98. A few weeks ago H. L. Garrius received a very painful wound upon his leg and hip by an escape of steam and hot water from a boiler.

'98. H. Kirkpatrick, who was married on Sept. 6, has left his position at the Storrs Experiment Station, and will take charge of a dairy farm in Plattsburg, N. Y.

'98. Max Schaffrath has left his position at the Experiment Station and has gone to Amherst for a two years' scientific course. After this he will continue his studies in Germany.

'99. F. D. Clapp is employed in Boardman's wholesale tea and coffee store of Hartford, Ct.

We delight to see graduates of this college continue their studies here.

'99. J. E. Gilbert has left his employment at the college and has entered Boston "Teck."

'99. A successful operation was performed upon A. F. Green in New York, Sept. 10, for appendicitis. We are glad to learn that he is getting well rapidly.

'99. G. M. Green of the Boston "Teck" visited the college a short time ago.

'99. Miss Hobby spent most of the summer at home.

'99. E. C. Welden has taken a position in the dairy. He is also studying along the dairy line.

'00. Miss Marie Brown spent her

summer vacation with Mr. and Mrs. Knowles at the South Coventry Lake. Her present address is Spring Hill, Ct.

'00. H. D. Edmond is teaching school near his home.

'00. J. B. Lyman is assistant to Dr. Mayo at present. He expects to enter a college of veterinary science in the near future.

The alumni who witnessed the game of football in Hartford Sept. 22 were Miss Marie Brown, '00, Miss Edith Latimer, '00, Miss Lena Latimer, '00, Clapp, '99, Baldwin, '00, H. P. D. Emmons, '00, Lyman, '00, Williams, '00.

'99. E. F. Manchester spent a couple of days at the college the last of September. He is visiting the principal fairs of this part of the state and making collections of agricultural products under the direction of Prof. Phelps for our state exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

'00. H. D. Emmons is at Storrs studying languages for one year in preparation for entering Harvard University. His place with R. W. Ford & Co., Bristol, Ct., has been taken by C. S. Fitts, ex '00.



ATHLETIC NOTES.

C. A. C. VS. H. P. H. S.

Our football season was opened Saturday, Sept. 22, at Hartford, when an eleven from the Connecticut Agricultural College defeated the Hartford Public High School in a fast and exciting game on Trinity field.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the elevens lined up for the kick-off. The ball was kicked to Lyman; he fumbled, but soon regained the ball and ran with it about half-way up the field. The teams then lined up, but both lost the ball on fumbles.

Connecticut regained the ball and after several line-bucks and end plays, succeeded in getting the ball within a few yards of Hartford's goal.

Hartford then got the ball on a fumble, but was held for downs and soon lost it. Connecticut then took the ball, and after a few bucks and no gains, Lyman took the ball around the end for a touchdown. He succeeded in kicking a very difficult goal.

The ball was again kicked off by Hartford, but few plays were made before the expiration of time. This ended the first half with the score standing 6 to 0 in favor of C. A. C.

After ten minutes rest C. A. C., kicked off, but Hartford soon lost the ball on a fumble. Connecticut then took the ball and pushed it down to the five-yard line, but could get it no further on account of much fumbling.

The ball stayed near Hartford's goal during most of the second half and neither side was able to score.

Toward the end of the second half

Hartford began punting and gained ground. The last punt made was fumbled by the C. A. C. full-back and one of Hartford's men caught the ball on the bound and carried it over the line for a touchdown.

This did not count, however, for time had expired before the ball was put into play.

This ended the game with the score still standing 6 to 0 in favor of the C. A. C.

The High School team thought that the college boys were heavier, and with this advantage won the game. This is not true, for both teams would average about the same in weight.

The game, as I have said, was very fast and exciting, and both teams played well for the first game.

JOHN S. CARPENTER, '02.

The line-up was as follows:

H. P. H. S.	C. A. C.
Hall.....	left end, right.. Blakeslee, Capt.
Goodsell.....	left tackle, right..... Carpenter
Gunn.....	left guard, right..... Vallett
Flag-Gates.....	center..... Hale
Roberts.....	right guard, left..... Harvey
Worthington.....	right tackle, left..... Twing
Costello.....	right end, left..... Moriarity
Twitchell-Jenkins.....	quarter back..... Downing
Samuels.....	left half-back, right..... Lyman
Benedict.....	right half-back, left..... Brown
Barrows.....	full-back..... Clark

Referee — Wheeler, Trinity, 1901. Umpire — Clement, Trinity, 1901. Time-keepers—M. Coughlin, Hartford; Emmons, Bristol, C. A. C., 1900. Linesmen—Brewster and Barbour, H. P. H. S., 1900. Touchdown and goal made by Lyman. Score—C. A. C., 6; H. P. H. S., 0.

C. A. C. VS. WILLIMANTIC.

This game was the first to be played on the home grounds. The Willimantic team showed a lack of practice by

its fumbling. C. A. C. put up a snappy game and only made one or two fumbles. The ball was in our possession most of the time.

Lyman kicked off for C. A. C. The ball passed beyond the goal line and he was obliged to kick again. The Willimantics lost the ball on downs and Clark carried the ball over for a touchdown; Lyman kicked a goal. The second touchdown was made by Lyman after a thirty-yard run. The score at the end of the first half was 17 to 0. The Willimantics kicked off. Blakeslee got the ball and advanced it ten yards. The ball was in C. A. C.'s possession the whole of the last half. Lyman made another touchdown in the second half after a run of sixty yards. The score at the end of the half, 33 to 0 in favor of C. A. C. The features of the game were the playing of Downing, Lyman and Blakeslee for C. A. C., and of Robarge for Willimantic.

The line-up:

C. A. C.	WILLIMANTIC.
Blakeslee.....right end, left.....	Young
Carpenter.....right tackle, left.....	Ashton-Wiggins

Vallett.....right guard, left.....	Gilbert
Hale-Dimock.....Center.....	Shepann
Harvey.....left guard, right.....	Logan
Twing.....left tackle, right.....	Congdon
Moriarity.....	
Downing.....left end right.....	Fletcher
Averill.....	
Brown-Downing.....right half-back, left.....	Dondero
Lyman.....left half-back, right.....	Bennett
Clark.....full-back.....	Robarge
Osmun.....quarter-back.....	Melody
Referee—Knowles. Umpire—Sullivan. Time-keepers—Sill, C. A. C., 1904. Sullivan. Linesmen—Karr, C. A. C., 1900, and ———	

The following is the football schedule so far as determined:

Hartford High—Sept. 22 at Hartford.
Willimantic—Sept. 29 at Storrs.
Taft's School—Oct. 6 at Storrs.
——open—Oct. 13.
Norwich Free Academy—Oct. 20 at Norwich.
——open—Oct. 27.
Amherst—Nov. 3 at Amherst.
Rhode Island—Nov. 10 at New London.
Wesleyan Academy—Nov. 17 at Wilbraham.
Springfield Training School—Nov. 24 at Storrs.

The manager wishes to announce that Thanksgiving Day is open and that he would like to make arrangements with some team for a good guarantee or a percentage of the gate receipts. Please address, A. B. Clark, Manager, Storrs, Ct.

BOOK LOVER'S CORNER.

During the summer books have been little in demand, but now that cooler weather has arrived, they will probably receive more attention. Fiction has been but little read these past few months, books on nature having been more attractive to the "Book-Lover."

The "Reign of Law," by James Lane

Allen, has proved as popular as "The Choir Invisible." It may have received more attention than it deserves, but after such a book as "The Choir Invisible," people naturally expected something from Mr. Allen. The Book-Lover recently read this little verse about the "Reign of Law," which seems good enough to quote:

To JAMES LANE ALLEN:

"The Reign of Law"—
Well, Allen, you're lucky;
It's the first time it ever
Rained law in Kentucky.

"Quo Vadis," which has been dramatized, is proving very popular with the better class of theatre-going people. This is one play which aids in public education, as it gives a good representation of the costumes and life of the time of Nero, and of the persecution of the Christians.

Mr. Joseph A. Choate, our Ambassador to England, has sent a letter to Mr. Ford, the author of "Janice Meredith," expressing his delight in the book. Mr. Choate wrote that he usually skipped the conversational parts in a modern novel, but that he had read every word of them in "Janice Meredith."

Dodd, Mead & Co. will soon issue a new book by Marie Corelli, entitled, "The Master Christian." They consider it a remarkable book, and are confident that it will prove the best book that she has written.

Books about China are of more than usual interest at the present time, and in England they hold first place in the records of books sold.

One of the strongest books of the past year is "The Redemption of David Corson," by Dr. Goss. His leading character is as great a one as Mr. Howell's "Silas Lapham."

On page 7 of the September number of *The Bookman* there is an article upon the "Silly Season," in which it refers to "editorial blunders and carelessness." On the first page of the same number it speaks of the Carlisle Indian

Training School as "trouncing a great white rival *nine* on the football field."

It looks as if *The Bookman* had better look to its own columns a little closer. Besides this *The Bookman* reprints its first four pages.

"The Booming of Acre Hill" is the latest book which comes from the typewriter of the industrious John Kendricks Bangs. We have not found the opportunity of reading it, but we accept it on faith as containing those elements which characterize the usual productions of Mr. Bangs' humor. It is as a representative American humorist that we must first study him. His "funny copy" is as distinctively a product of American social conditions and American literary taste as was Mark Twain's "The Jumping Frog of Elaveras," or the letters of Artemus Ward or Mr. Townsend's "Chimmie Fadden," or Mr. Dunne's "Dooley."—Sept. *Bookman*, p. 5.

"Many people know that the plot of Robert Lewis Stevenson's most vivid story came to him in a dream. But only very few are aware of the fact that the first manuscript of that story was burned by its author. At that time Mr. Stevenson was living in Bournemouth, Scotland, and this dream appealed to him very strongly. As the days passed on the story formed itself in his mind, and with feverish haste he wrote it in about three weeks time. When he had finished it he handed the manuscript over to his wife and asked her what she thought of it. Two days elapsed and Mrs. Stevenson handed the story back to her husband, pointed out a few places which she thought very objectionable and ought to be changed. With that she left the room. When she returned

a few minutes later she noticed, to her horror, that the author had torn up the whole and had thrown it into the fire. It took her quite a time to persuade her husband that he had made a mistake in destroying what she considered a very

good story: and after some weeks' coaxing Robert Louis Stevenson determined to rewrite it." — Extract from "The Manuscript of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."—Sept. *Bookman*, p. 52.

[Selected and contributed by H. D. Emmons, '00].

LITERARY JOTTINGS.

"'The Man With the Hoe,' the popular poem by Edwin Markham, first appeared in the 'San Francisco Examiner' of January 3, 1899."

"'The Choir Invisible,' the dramatic version of James Lane Allen's novel of that name, is the work of Miss Frances Hastings. It has been approved by Mr. Allen himself."

"George Gissing, the author of a number of realistic novels describing the lower middle class in England, was born in Wakefield, England, November 22, 1857."

"Six million copies are the unparalleled figures now declared to represent the circulation of the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon's phenomenally successful book, 'In His Steps.'"

"'The Old Curiosity Shop,' which Charles Dickens made so familiar in his novel of that name, has been added to the list of literary landmarks in London,

which have disappeared before the march of modern improvement."

"'In Memoriam.' When this poem was begun by Tennyson, his sister Emily was just recovering from an illness of many months, brought on by the shock caused by the sudden death from apoplexy of her betrothed, young Arthur Henry Hallam, whom the poem commemorates. Years afterward she married Captain Jesse of the English Navy. She died on January 24, 1887."

"Samuel Taylor Coleridge is the author of the quotation:—

'Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink,'

the second line of which is often misquoted, 'But not a drop to drink.' The lines are from 'The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.'—"Literary Queries," *The Ladies Home Journal*, vol. xvii., No. 11, Oct. 1900.

[Selected by Elizabeth Goodrich, '02].



COLLEGE NOTES.

The fall term opened with 6 special students, 26 freshmen, 4 sophomores and 4 post-graduates.

Apart from the class which was graduated in June, we have lost only ten of our old students, a small number compared with other years.

If you want to see the Connecticut Aggies play football, you do not want to appear on the field three-quarters of an hour late; for they are a rapid combination and the game is likely to be over.

Dr. N. S. Mayo attended the Brooklyn fair, and was judge of the different classes of horses entered for prizes. He says it is a task that he does not want again if there is to be only one judge.

The C. A. C. football team was well cheered by both the old and the late graduates of our college when it played the H. P. H. S. One of the things that attracted the attention of many was the way in which our war-horse of the line, Mr. J. H. Vallett, would run his man down the field and then keep bumping into him.

Three young men of the Freshmen class have been obliged to find board and lodging off the college campus on account of their misconduct in the dormitory.

Miss Bertha Dallas is taking a special course in English and other studies, and is an inmate of the cottage.

Professor Stimson has recently purchased a horse and pneumatic tired carriage.

Mr. Dallas is going to have the old conference house for his incubators, office and dwelling. Perhaps he is thinking of keeping an assistant.

The annex of the church is now ready for use.

The Connecticut Agricultural College Dairy Department is increasing rapidly. Eighteen new cows have been added, and these make the herd now number forty-nine in all.

Miss A. L. Cox of Hartford, has been engaged as stenographer for the college year.

Miss Isabelle Montieth is visiting at President Flint's. Her father, who took the place vacated by Miss L. J. Barber, is boarding there.

Mr. J. M. Stocking, ex-'99, has returned to take a special course.

Mrs. Greenough, our new lady principal, has proved successful in her new regime at the cottage. She is much liked by both the young ladies and the young men.

Of late we have had several letters from graduates and clippings from papers complimenting us on our mid-summer issue. This will give the editors greater enthusiasm in trying to make the LOOKOUT still better.

Miss A. M. Lambert, ex-'01, is teaching school in Moodus, Conn.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

JERSEY CATTLE.

The Jersey cattle originated, as the name implies, on the island of Jersey, which is situated in the English Channel.

The island of Jersey is a fertile well-cultivated place, and comprises about 25,000 acres of land under cultivation.

The island is situated in a group of islands, and the name of each of the other islands is also applied to a breed of cattle.

Jersey belongs to England, but originally was a part of France.

There are about 56,000 people on the island, and over half of them reside in the city of St. Helena.

The climate is ideal, being modified by the trade-winds. It is never cold in winter nor hot in summer. The climate tends to make the vegetation semi-tropical, and this is beneficial to cattle-raising.

The cattle are all Jerseys, as the people passed a law in 1879 excluding all other breeds of cattle from the island.

Cattle-raising is the mainstay of the island, and the farmer's cows are the one thing in which his pride is centered.

A thing not known upon the island is disease among the cattle.

The first Jersey cattle exported came to Connecticut, and therefore Connecticut is called the home of the Jerseys in America.

The Jerseys are a very docile and timid breed of cattle. This is due in

great part to their original island home. There all the cattle are taken care of by the women, and every animal is a household pet.

The cattle are not pastured in Jersey as they are here in America, but are tethered in the orchards and meadows. In this way they eat the grass clean and have fresh pasture often.

The dairy farmer has aimed to get richer milk, and not so much of it. The Jersey cow comes the nearest to filling these requirements, and is therefore the dairy cow for the present age.

The cows are small and of different colors, running from nearly black to red and a light fawn color. Thus we see that there is no distinguishing color as in the other breeds, but whenever we see a Jersey cow there is something about her that we notice at once which tells us that she belongs to the Jersey breed.

In this paper I have endeavored to set forth some of the principal points and also some of the history of the Jersey cattle.

There can be a great deal written on this subject, and indeed there has been a large amount of such matter set before the public, either in books or in bulletins sent out by the experiment stations. It is easy to see, therefore, that anyone interested in this subject can spend his time advantageously in reading about the Jersey Breed of Cattle.

L. F. HARVEY, '02.

STUDENT LABOR.

No college guarantees self-support to any student dependent upon his own resources; nor does any college arrange its schedule of daily studies for the special benefit of those who are compelled from force of circumstances to "earn their way." From the last report of the State College of Iowa we quote as follows:—

"The details of compensated labor supplied by the needs of the various departments are given to the most faithful and meritorious students in each department. Uninstructive labor is paid for according to its value to the college, but no student should expect to pay the main part of his expenses by labor while here. The college cannot furnish the work, and even if it could, the student's time is *chiefly needed for study*. Still many worthy and industrious students pay a considerable part of their expenses by labor."

At the Agricultural College in Michigan class work begins at 8 in the morning, continues till 12; and in the afternoon from 1 to 4. President Snyder says, "We take it for granted that our students know how to milk, clean horses, pull weeds, etc. If a student does not know these things, we expect to teach them to him. Students formerly in this college did this work, but at present nearly all, if not all our work, is educational."

At the Agricultural College in Rhode Island. "Good students, who desire to help in paying their way, should earn from twenty-five to one hundred dollars

per year, depending upon the amount of time they can spare from their studies. *No work is given to students who have not a fair standing in their classes.*

The larger sums can be earned only by students who spend their vacations here at work."

In the University of Missouri "There are many students enrolled who are paying their way by their own exertions. Many of them save enough during the session and the summer vacation to pursue their work without interruption, while others drop their studies at the University for a year and engage in teaching and other occupations. Some of the ablest men in this and other states have paid their way by the labor of their hands."

President Nichols of the Kansas Agricultural College says, "We have compulsory labor to the extent that each student is expected to do one hour of work each day or the equivalent. All of this work, however, is supposed to be instructive. Young men take work in blacksmithing, foundry, machine-shop practice, agriculture, horticulture, printing, etc.; young women take sewing, printing, floriculture, music, etc. Students would not be assigned to milking, cleaning horses, or pulling weeds as an industrial."

Washington Agricultural College catalogue for 1900 contains this remark pertinent to the subject, "This institution does not follow the policy of creating employment for students. A stu-

dent's time is more valuable when spent in study than any compensation he could receive for labor. If a student is acquiring an education he cannot afford to take much time from his study room, the recitation room and the laboratory for the earning of a livelihood. The care of teams must be entrusted to regular and competent employes who will be responsible for their proper management. In Mechanical Engineering, the Agricultural and Horticultural departments a limited amount of work may be given.

Also, in the janitor work, dining room and dormitories there will be the opportunity of small earnings. But the amount of such earnings is limited, *and no student should come expecting to pay all of his expenses from the money he might earn.*"

Purdue University gives this suggestion. "Students who hope to contribute to the payment of their expenses by outside work during term time should not expect to earn much in this way, since the regular class work will absorb most of their time and effort. So far as possible the University will employ worthy students at such work in the shops and laboratories and on the grounds as can be done by this kind of irregular labor. And no one should come to the University without some definite resources, sufficient to meet his expenses for a time at least."

At the Texas Agricultural College "The Legislature has provided a fund by which a limited number of industrious young men may defray a part of their expenses by working for the College at such times as their regular duties will permit. The rate of pay is made to depend upon the character of

the work, and the manner in which it is performed. Every student, however, should bring with him money enough to defray his expenses for the first three months."

On this question President Sylvester of the Maryland Agricultural College says, "We have no such thing as compulsory labor. We have a number of young men who work their way through college. Our practical work for the student body is in just such things as they are not conversant with before coming to college, such as improved methods of culture, fertilization, keeping of cattle, grafting, etc. We teach the importance of the most elementary things, as proper milking, cleaning horses, and eradicating weeds, but do not make any attempt to have students take practical lessons in such things. Our classes commence at 8 o'clock, continuing until 11 A. M., drill hour from 11 to 12, and from 1 to 4 o'clock recitations again. Any young man not engaged in recitations is expected to be in his room at work."

The above quotations from college reports are sufficient to show the trend of sentiment in regard to the question of self-support in the leading Agricultural Colleges. What that sentiment is in other leading colleges of the United States everyone knows, and no worthy student need be discouraged, if only he is willing to deny himself and apply himself assiduously to study and work.

The student who expects to work his own way, stand well in his class, and devote the time necessary to practicing and playing with athletic teams, will find that he has taken a contract too large for the average student to fill.

But the student who has the courage that knows not defeat, perseverance that never gives up, and has "an eye to the main chance," need not turn away from any college door. The entrance is always open to every worthy one, and he who *will* may secure that of which "the price is above rubies."

The Connecticut Agricultural College seems to be the last of the colleges to abandon compulsory student labor. At their meeting in May, the Board of Trustees passed the following resolution: "That the manual labor of male students shall be governed by the following principles: Each student shall, without compensation, perform whatever manual labor is necessary to make his instruction thorough and practical. The performance of this labor shall be

considered in giving the student his standing. The amount, kind and times of such manual labor shall be determined by the student's instructor, subject to approval by the President. If a student desires to perform paid manual labor, he shall be permitted to do so, if his general conduct is good, and he maintains a good stand in his studies, provided there be such labor to be performed, and in such cases his labor shall be governed by business principles and paid for at business rates.

In case a student desires to be taught any special kind of manual labor on or about the farm, he shall be so taught on making known to the President the special matter in which he desires instruction."

BOY TRAMPS.

"How do boys become tramps? In three ways, according to Mr. Josiah Flint, who spent a large part of his time for ten years living with tramps and studying them. Some boys are born to the road; some are forced upon it; but more are enticed to it.

Of the children of the third class it has been found that they are largely what the older tramps call 'worshippers of the tough.' That is, they believe it is manly to swagger like a cowboy and talk like a criminal.

The charm which wild life has for them is often but one form of the mimicry which is common to youth of all ages.

They have been so unfortunate, as to

hear some alluring tale of vagabondage or crime, and are eager to have a part in similar adventures.

Therefore Mr. Flint says, Let everything possible be done to keep these sensitive boys and girls, but particularly the former, from familiarity with crime. Do not thrust desperadoism upon them from the shop-windows, through the picture-covered dime novels, and the flaring faces of the Police Gazette.

It is this teaching by suggestion that starts many an honest but romantic boy off to the road.'

But it is not only the dime novels and papers devoted to crime from the effects of which young people should

be shielded. Not a few daily newspapers are quite as pernicious. The journals that report crime with sensational details, under conspicuous headlines, are doing a great deal to stimulate boys of a certain type to become tramps and criminals.

Parents who bring such papers into their homes, will have only themselves to blame if, sooner or later, distressing results follow."—*The Youth's Companion*, Dec. 7, 1899, p. 650.

[Selected by Bertha Dallas.]

THE PEASANTS' PASSION PLAY.

"Well, it is nineteen hundred; I am once again at Oberammergau. Yesterday I listened to the first production of the Passion Play of this decade.

Josef Mayer, the *Christus* of 1870, 1880, and 1890, now the *Prolog*, is the living embodiment of that idol. Anton Lang, the new *Christus*, comes nearer the popular conception of the Divine Man.

There never was, and never will be, but one Rosa Lang. She will always remain the ideal *Madonna* of the Passion Play. Her voice was sweetest music. She has taken the veil and is now in a convent in Vienna. But Anna Flunger comes as near the ideal *Mary* as any one else could possibly be.

Peter Rendl is again the Apostle

John. The slender figure, the face so feminine in its very constitution, are just the characteristics we picture for the Beloved Disciple.

Thomas Rendl, admirable as *Pilate* ten years ago, is equally great in the part of *Peter*, while Sebastian Bauer as *Pilate*, inclines us still to cry out, "He is the noblest Roman of them all."

This little peasant village, with one thousand five hundred souls all told, has seven hundred enrolled in the play. Truly, the Galilean never wrought a greater miracle in Palestine than His spirit in this play has produced in Oberammergau."—The Rev. John J. Lewis, *The Munsey*, Sept., 1900, pp. 792-797.

[Selected by Vera Freeman, '02.]

CONNECTICUT FARMING AS A VOCATION.

"I will say just a few words of Connecticut farming, so far as it is a vocation, which should be handed down from father to son. A few months ago I passed the day with one of the best farmers of the State. He was proud of

his calling, and had won success, not by inherited wealth, but by inherited brains and energy, and he had proved that a Connecticut farm wisely managed, still pays. But he was lamenting the fact that so many bright boys were

leaving the farms for the factories, the cities, the professions, and the distant West. I told him that we were forgetting the fact that it was always thus; that for generations sons of farmers have stood in the front ranks of all the professions, have been foremost in the factories, and in all the centres of trade, and have led in the grand march of civilization itself. We shall begin to have reason to fear that our Connecticut farmers are not a success when in any generation they fail to send out hosts of sons to give life and character to the vocations of factory and trade; to stand at the head of institutions of learning, and to grace and ennoble the professions of medicine, of theology, and of law. You have the blood that came down to you through ancestral veins. Your calling stands for independence, and develops love of liberty, and neither in politics, in religion, or in social life do you call any man master. You are broadened by a daily study of the laws and the forces of nature. You breathe the pure air of heaven. Beneath you is the earth which God has made your servant, and above you there is nothing but the Lord of Hosts. Is it not true that other places less favored than these Connecticut hills have a right to ask that you should give to them from your surplus of energy? Is it not true that if on these hills you live right you will give to your children not only inspiration of honesty and impulse of energy, but also that desire to better their condition which God has ordained to be one of the chief factors in civilization? It has been to this country and to the world a blessing beyond estimation that sons of New England farmers, with

New England ideas and New England energy, opened up the great West into states that stood for the Union, for liberty, and for progress. But it is true that not every bright son of the farmer is fitted to be a missionary of civilization, or to succeed in any walk of life outside the farm. In the shop, in the store, and in all the professions there is many a man suffering the bitterness of disappointment, and eking out a scanty living, who might have been happy and successful on his father's farm. All that you can do to prevent mistakes like this is to bring up your boys with a full knowledge of the situation at home, and to help them to make a just comparison between their prospects for success on the farm and their prospects for success in the outside world. Help them to realize the truth that the man from the city who drives by with splendid equipage is the rare exception, and that for every one like him there are a score living in apartments which the average farm boy would despise. Show them that the men successful in manufactures or in trade are only five in a hundred, and that in the professions men of comparative success are far outnumbered by those of comparative failure. Impress upon them this truth, that there is no poverty more bitter than that which is experienced by men who are unsuccessful in the professions. On the other hand, if you are proud of your vocation and successful in it, let your boys share in the pleasure of your success, and do not sour their young minds against the farm by too much hardship and too little of appreciation. Realize yourself, and make your children realize, that in proportion to his

capital invested the farmer receives more consideration from the world than is given to any other man of business. Teach your boys these truths, and then if they leave the farm they can cast no blame upon you. They will learn perhaps from the bitterness of their own

experience, and perhaps they will surprise you with their success."—Governor Lounsbury: Part of Introductory Address at the meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture, December, 1899. "Report," pp. 27, 28.

[Selected by "A Friend."]

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE.

"The postal establishment of the United States is the greatest business concern in the world.

There are other nations that number more people. But there is none whose inter-communications, in area of sweep and magnitude of proportions, approaches the United States.

The postal service of England, France and Germany includes the telegraph, which is a private enterprise here, and yet the aggregate figures of the postal business in this country surpass both post and telegraph in any of those lands.

The Post-Office Department directs 73,570 post-offices, musters an army of 200,000 employees, spends this year \$105,000,000 and counts receipts of nearly the same amount.

The great development of the postal service as we now see it in its advanced, if not perfected state, has come within a single generation.

Thirty-five years ago there was no free delivery. Now one-third of the people of the United States have their mail brought directly to their doors.

With this development the old system of distributing offices was abandoned. The mails are now handled, sorted,

pouched and delivered in the postal car, and all the delay involved in sending to a distributing point is avoided.

For this service the most expert training and talent are required. The railway postal clerks must know every post-office in their whole range of territory as they know the alphabet.

With the advance of the railway postal service have come fast mails.

In addition to the ordinary mail-bags so well-known to the public, pouches and sacks of special design are used to meet unusual requirements.

The mountain carrier, the runner of the extreme Northwest, and the Alaskan carrier all have sacks for their especial climate and country.

When the arms and authority of the United States extended over Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, it became necessary to take possession of the mail system in those islands and reconstruct it on American lines.

The methods prevailing under Spanish rule were so antiquated, so crude and disjointed, that the application of American ideas becomes more than a reorganization—it becomes a new development.

With vigorous care and faithful ap-

plication of American principles, there is fair promise that the postal service in Cuba, as well as in Porto Rico and the Philippines, will be made self-sustaining.

Even with the errors of a system which was laid on broad educational lines, the activity, energy and enlight-

enment of the American people are extending it in the most marvelous manner, and steadily advancing it to the self-sustaining point."

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

Postmaster General.

—*The Cosmopolitan*, xxvii., May 1899.

[Selected by Maude Olin, '02].

CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PAPER.

The commencement number of the C. A. C. Lookout is somewhat larger than the usual issues, and is dedicated to the eighteenth class graduated from the institution, the class of 1900. The usual college, alumni and athletic notes are well reported and there are a larger number of contributors than usual. At least 16 students have written short essays and a still larger number show their interest in the magazine by contributing to the department "Notes From My Reading."—*Waterbury American*.

[Selected by M. E. Pierpont, '03].

In almost all communities there are those who either habitually or occasionally use profane language. To such the following clipping from a recent number of the *Boston Transcript* may be of interest:

"Last Sunday the Holy Name Societies of the Catholic churches of Brooklyn paraded the streets of that city to the number of about twenty thousand men. These societies pledge their

members not to profane the Holy Name. In short, they are anti-profanity or anti-blasphemy societies. The streets were crowded along the line of their march, and the influence must have been wholesome even to those not affiliated with them. One great evil of American society is profanity. It seems to be more prevalent here than in most countries. It is not confined to classes and is not particularly evoked by occasions, but is habitual. Of course the Holy Name societies protest against it on moral and religious grounds, but leaving those entirely out of consideration, the habit is not only foolish but coarse and vulgar in the extreme. Many employ it by way of punctuation or accentuation. Others attempt to make up for their poverty of wit by the use of oaths, and thus betray their foolishness even more glaringly. In neither instance is there justification or excuse. Righteous indignation may sometimes explode in profanity and be forgivable. General Washington expressed regret at the increase of the habit among his soldiers, but when Lee betrayed him at the battle of Monmouth he found no other form of speech ade-

quate to express his feelings. General Putnam was a consistent church member, but on one occasion, when his raw troops stampeded and forsook a victory they could have won, he swore roundly and vindicated himself subsequently by saying that an angel would have sworn under the same circumstances. But to instances like these reformatory measures are not applicable. It is the habitual and vulgar swearer who needs to be taken in hand. He shocks

the sensibilities of every person of refinement, and however admirable his other qualities may be he handicaps them by this display of coarseness. An habitual swearer may be a very manly fellow and an excellent citizen, but he cannot claim to be a gentleman as long as he persists in ungentlemanly language.—*Boston Evening Transcript*, Sept. 26, 1900.

[Selected by "A Friend."]

A SHORT VOYAGE ON THE SOUND.

This summer I had the pleasure of being in a party of eight, including the captain, who took a short voyage in the "Seratim." The Seratim is a yacht, schooner rigged.

We started on a fine morning from a small town about thirty-five miles up the Connecticut river. Although there was a light wind against us, we were in high spirits.

The yacht dragged along at a snail's pace, tacking very frequently. After a few hours some of us began to grow a little impatient with our slow progress and whistled for wind. Soon what little wind there was had changed slightly in our favor.

To most of us who had never been down the river, the sights were beautiful. Although the Connecticut is not in the same class with the Hudson, it is by no means insignificant.

We reached Saybrook that evening and cast anchor a little above the railroad bridge. After supper we all went ashore and staid a short time.

The bunks were hard, and the heat and our close quarters made sleep almost impossible; but most of us caught a few hours of it just before morning.

We were awaked by a noise on deck. Listening, we heard the captain's voice inquiring how many bluefish had been caught. "A hundred?" We were all on deck with eyes wide open. The captain thinking it about time to get breakfast and set sail, had taken this as the best method of getting us up.

After a slight shower the wind sprang up and we flew out into the sound, headed for Montauk Point. The wind freshened rapidly, and soon we were flying across the surface of the deep as with the wings of a sea bird. The pitching of our craft was so great that none could walk from one end of it to the other without grasping something for support.

Gradually some grew white around the mouth and soon began to edge toward the rail, indicating to the others by the way of a grin that they had

something other than a speech to offer.

I shall not dwell upon this part of the trip to any great length, as it was altogether too painful a period for the author to take many notes upon it. It will suffice to say that although we were half-way across the sound, we thought it best to put off going to Montauk till the next day.

Some six miles off New London we met some of Uncle Sam's big war-ships riding quietly at anchor, the heavy swell having little or no effect on them.

We anchored off New London that night and started out the next day for the bluefish.

[G. H. Lamson, '02].

THE USE OF PADS IN FOOT-BALL.

There are some football teams that do not use any pads except on the knees and elbows; the reason for not doing so being that they are considered to be in the way, and thus to retard the quickness of motion necessary to a successful football team. In the large colleges where the coaches can get just the material they want, they can pick out men who are so well built that after a little practice they will become so tough that they do not mind a bang on the shoulder or a kick on the shins.

There are many times, however, when they do use pads; as, for example, during games in which a man is playing with a broken shoulder. But in such cases they use shoulder braces more than pads.

The line-men are not allowed to wear nose-guards, as it is very easy to hurt a man with one of them.

There is an idea among ordinary persons that a football player must have long hair. This is not true of all players. Most of the men on a team have very short hair; the idea of this being that in such a case an opponent could not grab a handful of hair and pull it out by the roots, and thus disable the player.

Many people wear pads in a game to make them look "big," and thus scare their opponents; but that doesn't work at present.

It is my belief that the fewer the pads used, the better for the players.

[A. N. Clark, '02].

BUSINESS MGR., C. A. C. LOOKOUT:

DEAR SIR—Will you kindly send me three more copies of the Mid-summer number of the LOOKOUT? I consider it the most excellent number that has ever been issued, and I would like to have a

few extra copies on hand to give to certain of my friends who are interested in the college and paper.

Sincerely yours,

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